

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Water

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dhaka (Bangladesh)	16th August 2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
23167	BRAC/WASH II	7,030,416	BRAC and IRC	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24008	Water Operator Partnership (WOP) DWASA - VEI	1,200,000	Vitens Evides Intl. (VEI)	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24475	Max Value for WASH - MF	750,000	MAX Foundation	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24477	IFC Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT)	1,064,000	IFC	Multilateral organization	Mitigation and Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24633	UNDAF WASH - UNICEF	0	UNICEF	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Activity		**2014**	**Implemented by**		**Rio marker**		**Gender marker**
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
26397	Urban dredging demonstration project	1,630,000	Vitens Evides Intl. (VEI)	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
13546	South West Project - ADB	4,946,357	ADB	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
20387	Trans-boundary Water Management - IUCN	437,026	IUCN	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
21607	Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP IV)	2,251,286	IFAD and EMM	Multilateral organization	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
23732	Water Support Fund 2012-2015	68,640	Various	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
24007	Blue Gold	4,946,357	GoB and EMM	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24634	UNDAF Food Security/Irrigation - FAO	0	FAO	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25695	Satellite for Crops	31,599	Nelen & Schuurmans	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
24789	UNDAF Integrated Water Management - UNDP	0	UNDP	Multilateral organization	Mitigation and Adaptation	Principal	Significant
25545	Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 Project	1,600,883	GoB and T&G	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
26408	River Management Project - ADB	1,589,920	ADB	Multilateral organization	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
26224	Enhancing Resilience (ER+) - WFP	1,265,914	WFP	Multilateral organization	Adaptation	Principal	Principal
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Result Area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture					
Result Question 1.1a: To what extent has the ratio between crop yield and water use been improved in a sustainable manner in the target area of your programme ? ('more crop per drop')	There has, at the national level, been a modest increase in crop yield from 2012 to 2014 in rice, wheat and maize. Since yields can vary considerably from year to year depending on many factors, it is obviously too early to qualify this as a sustainable improvement. There is presently no national data available for assessing the use of water per hectare and/or per ton produced. Since much of the agriculture is rain-fed in Bangladesh, it will in any case be difficult to measure the crop-per-drop indicator, even more so in the South where the Netherlands-supported programs are mostly implemented.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Agricultural yields of main crops in kg per hectare	Rice 2.94 MT/ha, Wheat 2.78 MT/ha Maize 6.9 MT/ha	No national target	Rice 2.94 MT/ha, Wheat 2.78 MT/ha, Maize 6.90 MT/ha	Rice 2.97 MT/ha, Wheat 3.01 MT/ha, Maize 6.98 MT/ha	Rice 2.99 MT/ha, Wheat 3.05 MT/ha, Maize 7.05 MT/ha	Department of Agricultural Extension (DOE) Website. Baseline year 2011-2012.
Indicator 2: Quantity of water for agriculture per hectare	4,000 m3/ha (2008 estimate)	No national target	National Data Not Available	National Data Not Available	National Data Not Available	Food And Agricultural Organization (FAO) Website.

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The main (water) programs contributing to result area 1 are Blue Gold (BG), the South West Project (SW) and the Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP IV). The Blue Gold Program started in late 2012. With the project having been fully operational for a mere one year now, collection of baseline data and monitoring of progress for agricultural production is still under development. It is therefore too early to either fully confirm the below data or attribute the recorded changes to the project activities. The number of Farmer Field Schools (indicator 3) has further increased though at a somewhat slower rate due to, among others, the fact that the SW project came to an end.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Rice production per ha in Blue Gold project areas	2.70 ton/ha (2012)	2.86 ton/ha (+6% from base line, +8% in 2019)	2.70 ton/ha	2.76 ton/ha	2.91 ton/ha	Blue Gold Reports.
Indicator 2: Fish production per ha in Blue Gold project areas	1,035 kg/ha (2012)	1,097 kg/ha (+6% from base, +10% in 2019)	1,035 ton/ha	801 ton/ha	Data not yet available	Blue Gold Reports.
Indicator 3: Number of farmer field schools/farmers forum established and effective (cummulative)	Not Applicable	3,573	308	1,043	1,561	Blue Gold, Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP) IV & South West (SW) project Reports

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture.
B. Results achieved as planned	The status of activities and the level of results achieved is in line with planning/expectations.
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	Continue to closely monitor and follow-up on the Blue Gold and CDSP programs. The South West program has come to a close in 2014 and discussions are ongoing with GoB and ADB on a possible second phase to start from late 2015.

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent has there been progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety (incl. good governance) in the target area of your programme?	With the enactment of a new Water Act in 2013 and the Participatory Water Management Rules in 2014, the country has laid the foundation for a more structured and sustainable water resources management. Effective operationalization of the act is still a challenge though as most of the relevant rules and regulations are yet to be adopted and institutions such as WARPO lack the necessary capacity and resources to perform there mandatory roles. The Delta Plan 2100 Project started in 2014 with, at the end of the year, the baseline studies being well underway. According to the FAO data, the total area protected against floods has increased since the establishment of the baseline in 2000. Though local/regional progress was achieved in several parts of the country in 2013, the overall progress has, in fact, been minimal due to erosion of land and embankments in other places. O&M/Sustainability of water infrastructure remains an important challenge in Bangladesh.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Total estimated area protected against floods in the river basin.	5.9M ha (est. 2000)	Increased	6.2M ha	6.2M ha	6.2M ha	Food And Agricultural Organization (FAO) Website
Indicator 2: Existence of national policies, strategies and (master) plans for IWRM.	Water Policy 1999 NWM Plan 2004	+Water Act +Rules and Delta Plan	Baseline	+ Water Act 2013	+ Participatory WM Rules	Ministry of Water Resources

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Main programs contributing to result area 2 are the Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP2100) project, Blue Gold (BG) and the Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP IV). The South West project came to an end in 2014. In 2013 and 2014, the number of people targeted by Dutch-funded programs (BG, SW and CDSP) has increased significantly due to the start of Blue Gold The Delta Plan Project effectively started in 2014 and is now well underway. At the end of 2014 an additional 47,689 ha of polder land enjoyed increased protection thanks to interventions of the South West project in particular.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of river basins / deltas with water allocation / flow management / coastal defence plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable.	A set of various sub-sectoral/often short-term plans	Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100	MoU signed GoB & NL to develop BDP	Consultancy tendered	Work on baselines scenarios and vision initiated.	Ministry of Planning
Indicator 2: Number of people targeted in the Dutch water management projects	0 (2012)	1,168,465	54,338	304,812	768,950	Project documents (excluding those of WASH programs and the Delta Plan Project which basically covers all of Bangladesh).
Indicator 3: Formulation, with assistance of the Netherlands Water Sector, of a Bangladesh Delta Plan	Project preparation(2011)	Formulated Delta Plan	Project preparation report finalized	Consultancy tendered	19 thematic zero draft baseline studies completed	Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 project reports
Indicator 4: Total polder area with increased protection against floods and water infrastructure rehabilitated or fine-tuned to facilitate/improve crop and fish production (cummulative)	0 ha (2011)	113,888 ha rehabilitated or fine-tuned	9,315 ha	22,970 ha	70,659 ha	Blue Gold, Char Development and Settlement Project IV & South West project Reports.

More indicators

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?	Achieving a joint vision on river basin management, regional or even between Bangladesh and its immediate neighbours, remains a challenge. The Joint Rivers Commission (JRC) since its establishment in March, 1972 has held 37 meetings. The issues addressed at those meetings included the sharing waters of common rivers, the transmission of flood related data from India to Bangladesh and a number of (proposed) infrastructure investment programs. Apart from the signing of an agreement on the Ganges with India, progress in the area has been modest at best. In 2014 little concrete progress was achieved at the G2G level with regard to trans-boundary river management. At the level of knowledge institutes and civil society collaborative activities and dialogs/research meetings between India and Bangladesh however continued to take place as a result, among others, of the Netherlands-funded Ecosystems for Life program implemented by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The below indicator presents information on that latter project only as there is no consolidated information on specific activities/progress at national/basin level.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Establishment of a common shared vision on river basin management among upstream-downstream countries	Not applicable	Shared vision	5 dialogs & 6 joint research meetings	add'l 10 dialogs & 6 joint research meetings	add'l 8 dialogs & 3 joint research meetings	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reports

Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The Netherlands funded and IUCN implemented Ecosystems for Life (E4L) project came to an end last year. 2014 was a year of consolidation of activities in which, among others, the results of the research carried out earlier were further disseminated and discussed and used for developing policy recommendations. An example of an outcome of this was that the Government of Assam (India) now prioritizes river management and maintenance and is currently seeking further funding from the Asia Development Bank (ADB). The Government of West Bengal has furthermore taken several measures to better conserve Hilsha Fish. Targets remain unchanged for now as the IUCN project ended in 2014.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Number of functioning platforms through which civil society groups can engage in constructive and informed dialogue under the Track III approach for managing transboundary water regimes	0 (2011)	5 sustained	5 emerging	5 operational	5 operational	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reports
Indicator 2: number of tansboundary river management themes addressed jointly under the IUCN Ecosystems for Life Program by knowledge institutes and Civil Society in India and Bangladesh	0 (2011)	10	6 research issues completed	9 researches issues ongoing	9 research issues completed.	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reports
Indicator 3: Comprehensive knowledge base on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) issues in transboundary water regimes	0 (2011)	Knowledge database in place	IUCN/E4L Online database established	Online database updated regularly	Online knowledge hub and database updated.	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reports

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's:
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	CDSP, South West and, though to a lesser extent, Blue Gold, generally delivered the results expected. The South West project and the tansboundary water management project executed by IUCN concluded their activities and came to an end in 2014.
Implications for planning:	To continue to closely monitor progress of on-going programs. Urgent action is further required to identify, develop and initiate new water management activities/programs which will be in line with the BDP2100 outcomes and recommendations (SWII, river management, joint river management, etc.)

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.1a: How many people (male/female) have gained sustainable access an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been imporved on this topic in the target area of your programme?	Based on the data presented in the reports of UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program (JMP), there is a steady progress in both the percentage and number of people having access to safe water supply and sanitation. However, the figures are estimates based on statistical extrapolations and it is therefore in our view not possible to assess the progress made on a year-by-year basis, that is not unless a new survey is done. The JMP report does not provide gender and vulnerable group specific data. JMP nor the National Hygiene Baseline survey 2014 report on the extent/coverage of hygiene training/marketing programs.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) reached with sustainable access to and use improved sanitation facilities.	56 % (2010)	100%	58.4 % Rural 56.2 % Urban 58.0 % Total	59.6 % Rural 56.8 % Urban 59.0 % Total	60.8 % Rural 57.4 % Urban 60.0 % Total	UNICEF and WHO Joint monitoring Program (JMP) report (June 2015 Update).
Indicator 2: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) reached with sustainable access to and use improved water sources facilities.	83 % (2010)	100%	84.6 % Rural 85.8 % Urban 84.6 % Total	85.4 % Rural 86.2 % Urban 85.4 % Total	86.2 % Rural 86.6 % Urban 86.2 % Total	UNICEF and WHO Joint monitoring Program (JMP) report (June 2015 Update).
Indicator 3: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) that have received hygiene training and social marketing programs.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	JMP June 2015 update and National Hygiene Baseline Survey 2014.
Indicator 4: Number of people living in ODF environments/ Schools/communities declared open defecation free (ODF).	5 % (2010)	0%	3.4 %	2.6 %	1.8 %	UNICEF and WHO Joint monitoring Program (JMP) report (June 2015 Update).

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Thanks to Netherlands support through the BRAC WASH II, Max Value for WASH, UNICEF WASH and CDSP IV programs, and thanks not least also to large investments made by the people themselves in latrines as a result of the hygiene promotion activities, progress in providing access to water supply and sanitation has generally been in line with or even exceeding expectations. The BRAC WASH II program came to an end at the end of 2014. The below figures show progress in the rural project areas only since no activities took place (yet) in the urban areas. The figures for 2012 and 2013 have furthermore been adjusted on the basis of updated/corrected data received from the project partners.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Number of people (urban /rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation (cummulative).	0 (2011)	2,528,832	T 795,410 M 398,272 F 397,138	T 1,768,408 M 888,433 F 879,975	T 2,672,899 M 1,340,950 F 1,331,948	Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF, CDSP, SW).
Indicator 2: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources (cummulative).	0 (2011)	946,578	T 149,935 M 75,642 F 74,293	T 681,655 M 344,313 F 337,342	T 1,089,151 M 552,112 F 537,039	Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF, CDSP, SW).
Indicator 3: Number of people reached with hygiene education and social marketing programs (annual)	0 (2011)	14,607,321	17,772,244	16,069,139	16,255,274	Project reports (BRAC, MAX).
Indicator 4a: Number of communities declared open defecation free (ODF, cummulative)	38,000 (2011)	46,693	39,105	42,868	44,155	Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF).

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.2a: To what extent have water management aspects and a more business oriented way of working been applied in your WASH programmes.	In general all programs are geared towards facilitating private sector participation in program planning and implementation and to promote a more business oriented approach. For instance, and referring to the below indicators, under BRAC WASH II and MAX, Rural Sanitation Centers (micro enterprises) are being supported. In the Water Operator Partnership efforts are being made to enhance the management of Urban Water Supply and reduce Non Revenue Water (NRW). Under the Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT), the private sector, both buyers and factories, play an important role in jointly achieving the objectives of the project.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of Rural Sanitation Centres (micro enterprises) newly established through loans provided by the BRAC WASH II and Max WASH (cumulative)	0 (2011-2013)	203	116	147	156	Reports BRAC and MAX
Indicator 2: Number of buyers financialy commiting to co-fund the project and actively participating in the EKN funded and IFC executed Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT, cumulative)	0 (2012)	USD $3.0M co-funding paid (2015)	0	5 buyers and $1.9M co-funding committed	8 buyers and $2.7M co-funding committed	IFC/Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT).
Indicator 3: Total number of textile industries under the Dutch-funded Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT) practicing clean production (cumulative).	0 (2012)	200	20	66	88	IFC/Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT). Cumulative figures
Indicator 4: Reduced Non Revenue Water (NRW) in the DWASA Zone supported through a Water Operator Partnership between Vitens Evidens and DWASA	NRW 30% (2011)	15%	30% (no recent data available)	30%	6%	Reports DWASA, VEI

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	See text and indicators under result question 3.2a above.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The cummulative achievement till date are significantly higher than the set targets as the WASH programs have been effective at mobilizing communities, through awareness and demand creation, to invest in drinking water and sanitation with their own contribution. Other achievements are in line with expectations although PaCT is slower than expected in getting new factories on board.
Implications for planning:	There are no indications for planning other than that there is a need to identify and develop new programs for 2016 and beyond. Since the budget allocation has been reduced, expectation is that new projects will have a largely strategic character with less emphasis on direct investments in WASH infrastructure. As a consequence, there will be a reduction in the direct contribution to improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation services and facilities.

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.1a: How has the added value (knowledge, expertise, products and services) of the Dutch water sector been deployed in the preparation and implementation of programmes in the water sector?	Increase in the number of Dutch water sector actors since 2012 has been negligible which is an indication of the fact that very few new actors have been able to enter the Bangladesh water sector/market. Moreover, and except from a number of well established consultancy firms, most of these actors were active in Dutch funded activities only (EKN, RVO instruments, NUFFIC/NICHE).					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Number of Dutch water sector actors active in the local water sector. (by companies, NGO.s, Knowledge institutions)	Data not available	Increasing	4 KI, 7 NGO, 20 PS, 1 DDWC (T32)	4 KI, 7 NGO, 21 PS, 1 DDWC (T33)	4 KI, 7 NGO, 22 PS, 1 DDWC (T34)	Cumulative embassy stats. KI = Know Inst, PS=Private Sector, DDWC = Dutch Drinking Water Co

Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Through EKNs partnership with NWP and Nyenrode Business University our water program has continued carrying out of market scans, trade missions and match making events. A significant amount of EKN funded water programs technical assistance is being done through Dutch consultancy firms (Euro Consult-Blue Gold, Twynstra Gudde-Delta Plan etc).					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Number of Dutch water sector actors directly involved in preparation and implementation of Dutch funded programmes (by companies, NGO.s, Knowledge institutions).	4	Increased	4 KI's, 7 NGO, 11 Private Sector, (T22)	4 KI's, 7 NGO, 11 Private Sector, 1 DDWC (T23)	4 KI's, 7 NGO, 11 Private Sector, 1 DDWC (T23)	Cumulative embassy stats. KI = Know Inst, PS=Private Sector, DDWC = Dutch Drinking Water Co

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?	While there is increased interest from the Dutch private sector in opportunities for contracts and investments in Bangladesh, it is at this stage not yet possible to measure to what extent this has resulted in increased (value of) trade/investments in the country. We are furthermore waiting for WM/NWP to carry out a baseline study in this regard.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Increased known Netherlands investments in Bangladesh water sector (IWRM, WASH, AGRO, Maritime)	0	Increasing	data not available	data not available	data not available	Embassy/Nijenrode stats

Result Question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	In 2013 three new projects started with participation of private sector actors (PaCT) and the Dutch water company Vitens Evidens International (WOP and UDDP). There have been no new projects since. The combined contribution of the private sector partners to these three projects was in the order of EUR 1.9 Million.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Increased number of projects with private sector participation	0	Increasing	0	3	3	embassy stats

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Limited progress has been achieved thus far in the Aid to Trade (A2T) transition although a number of options/pilots are presently under consideration and implementation to achieve more concrete, and also more measurable, progress from 2014/15 onwards.
Implications for planning:	Continue the work with NWP, RVO, and other Dutch and Bangladeshi partners on further exploring ideas for, for instance, a trade platform, collective programming, establishing a baseline and monitoring system, etc.

bis@minbuza.nl

Result Area 2 (remaining indicators)	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent has there been progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety. (incl. good governance) in the target area of your programme?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Indicator 5: Total Number of Water Management Groups established or revived and effectively operating in Blue Gold area (cumulative)	243 (2012)	846	Started early 2013	243	277	Blue Gold reports
Indicator 6: Number of pilots executed on innovative solutions (a/o building with nature) for river training, river bank and polder protection and land reclamation	0 (2012)	5	0	0	0	Asian Development Bank (ADB) River Bank Protection and Blue Gold project reports

Back to result area 2

Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.1a: How many people (male/female) have gained sustainable access an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been imporved on this topic in the target area of your programme?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
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Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Indicator 4b: Number of schools declared open defecation free (ODF)	4,032 (2012)	4,455	4,032	4,143	4,731	Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF). Yearly figures are cumulative and for rural areas only as no results achieved in urban areas.
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Back to result area 3